

touching. The posterior are elongated and quite twice the size of the anterior pair. They thus exactly match the spermiducal glands. On a dissection no diverticula are visible; but in longitudinal sections it is plain that a considerable number of tubular diverticula open into the duct part of the spermatheca which are enclosed within the same sheath. The arrangement in fact is very like that of *Benhamia beddardi* as figured by Horst¹, only that the region occupied by the diverticula is relatively shorter.

From the account of the anatomy given above, the following definition of the species has been compiled:—

BENHAMIA BUDGETTI, n. sp.

Length 116 mm. × 5 or 6 mm. diameter. Clitellum xiii.–xx. Genital papillæ paired on xx., unpaired and median on xxi., xxii. Dorsal pores present. Furrows uniting spermiducal gland-pores convex outwards, passing to outside of ventral setæ of xviii. (which are absent?). Gizzards in v. and vi.; calciferous glands in xiv.–xvi.; large intestine begins in xxi., and has a typhlosole for part of its course. Spermathecae globular, with short duct and no external diverticulum; anterior pair smaller. Spermiducal glands not long, stout and coiled; posterior pair shorter. Penial setæ small, with spinelets on anterior fourth.

Hab. McCarthy Island, Gambia.

June 19, 1900.

Prof. G. B. HOWES, LL.D., F.R.S., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Secretary read the following report on the additions to the Society's Menagerie during the month of May 1900:—

The registered additions to the Society's Menagerie during the month of May 1900 were 330 in number. Of these 38 were acquired by presentation and 56 by purchase, 16 were born in the Gardens, and 220 were received on deposit. The total number of departures during the same period, by death and removals, was 151.

Among the additions attention may be specially called to:—

1. A young female Cape Hunting-dog (*Lycan pictus*), obtained by purchase on May 4th. This is a rather rare and delicate canine animal, the present specimen of which seems likely to do well.

2. An Allen's Porphyrio (*Hydrornia alleni*), captured at sea and presented by Capt. J. C. Robinson, of the mail steam-ship 'Kildonan Castle,' on May 15th, who kindly sends me the following note on the subject:—

"On the 1st of May, when the ship was in 8° South latitude and

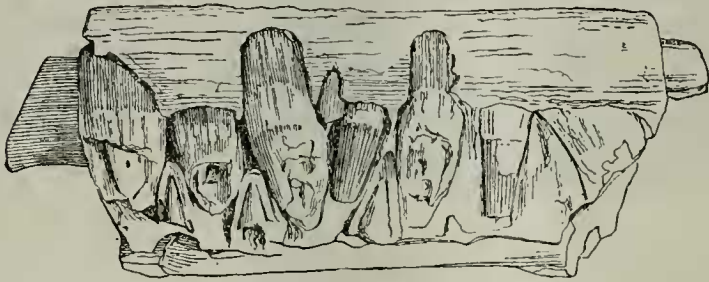
¹ Notes Leyd. Mus. xvii. pl. i. fig. 6.

5° West longitude, a bird flew on board, and being absolutely exhausted was unresistingly picked up, and is alive and well up to date.

“The strange thing about it is, that the point in question is about 400 miles from Ascension, 500 from St. Helena, 700 from the Gold Coast.”

The Secretary exhibited a cast of a portion of the jaw of an *Ichthyosaurus* (taken from a specimen obtained at Flinders River in Queensland) transmitted to the Society by Mr. J. Lane Huxley, of the Land's Department, Brisbane, Queensland, and read the following note upon it prepared by Dr. C. W. Andrews, F.Z.S. :—

“The specimen sent is a cast of a fragment of the snout of an *Ichthyosaurus* related to *Ichthyosaurus campylodon*.



Fragment of Jaw of *Ichthyosaurus*.
Lower Cretaceous, Flinders River, Queensland.

“It is probably referable to the species *Ichthyosaurus australis*, described by McCoy in ‘Annals and Magazine of Natural History,’ 1876, vols. xix. & xx., and the specimens noticed by him are from the same locality, viz. Flinders River, Queensland. The horizon from which they came is, as stated by McCoy, the Lower Cretaceous, although, for some reason or other, Moore states (see Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. 1870) that McCoy regards it as Liassic.

“Another species, *Ichthyosaurus marathonensis*, from the same horizon and a neighbouring locality, has been described by R. Etheridge, Jun. (Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W. 1888, iii. [2]), but he admits that it is not improbably identical with *Ichthyosaurus australis*. *Plesiosaurus* is also recorded from the same horizon and locality.

“In the present specimen the bases of about seven teeth in the upper jaw, and the crowns of four or five in the lower, are preserved on the right side; while on the left only traces of teeth are present.

“The teeth appear to have the subquadrate base and coarsely ridged crown of the *Campylodon* group of *Ichthyosaurus*.”

The Secretary called the attention of the Meeting to an article by Mr. E. C. Stuart Baker (of Dibrughur), F.Z.S., which had lately appeared in the 'Asian,' February 1900, concerning the Gaur (*Bos gaurus*) and the Gayal (*Bos frontalis*). After a careful study of the subject for several years, Mr. Stuart Baker had come to the conclusion that the Gayal was simply a domestic form of the Gaur, and that the differences between them were produced by domestication. A copy of Mr. Stuart Baker's paper upon this subject had been deposited in the Society's Library.

Mr. G. A. Boulenger exhibited a remarkably large specimen of a Bornean Tortoise, recently described by him under the name of *Liemys inornata*. The specimen, obtained by Mr. C. Hose in Lake Majang, had a carapace length of 64 centimetres. Mr. Boulenger at the same time pointed out that the name proposed by him would have to give way to the prior one of *Brookia baileyi*, which had been proposed by Mr. E. Bartlett, although the description given by that gentleman could not be regarded as a satisfactory one. Dr. Siebenrock, of Vienna, had already shown that the skull described by the late Dr. G. Baur as *Adelochelys crassa* belonged to *Liemys inornata*. The synonymy of *Brookia baileyi* would stand as follows:—

Hardella baileyi, E. Bartlett, Sarawak Gazette, May 1, 1895.

Brookeia baileyi, E. Bartlett, Sarawak Gazette, June 1, 1896, and Note-book Sarawak, No. 2, 1896, p. 81; Bouleng. Zool. Rec. 1897, Rept. p. 26.

Adelochelys crassa, Baur, Anat. Anz. xii. 1896, p. 314, fig.

Liemys inornata, Bouleng. Ann. & Mag. N. H. (6) xix. 1897, p. 469; Siebenrock, Sitzb. Ak. Wien, cvi. 1, 1897, p. 248.

The following papers were read:—

1. On the Anatomy of *Bassaricyon alleni*. By FRANK E. BEDDARD, M.A., F.R.S., Prosector and Vice-Secretary of the Society.

[Received May 1, 1900.]

A specimen of this rare American Carnivore, which was acquired by the Society in 1894¹, having died, I am able to call the attention of the Society to some new facts in its anatomy.

The species to which it belongs, *B. alleni*, was described some years ago by Mr. Thomas² and figured. Mr. Thomas commented upon the close likeness which the animal bears to the Kinkajou (*Cercoleptes*), a likeness emphasized by the fact that the individual now under consideration was presented to the Society as a Kinkajou. To Mr. Thomas this singularly close resemblance

¹ P. Z. S. 1895, p. 521.

² "On Mammals from Ecuador," P. Z. S. 1880, p. 397, pl. xxxviii.